Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—" Decame."
BEOTH'S THEATRE—" FAUNITE."
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—" OUR First Families."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" An American
Girl." BAYER Y'S THEATRE-2 and 8-" La Fille du Tambour

Moior."

Maioen Square Theatre—" Hazel Kirke.

Niblo's Garden—2—" Incomer "—8—" Hamlet."

Paire Theatre—" A Baill d Beauty."

Ean Francisco Misstrells—" Peasant Companions,"

Etan Fall : Heatre—" Clockes de Corneville."

Union Square Theatre—" Deacon Craukeil."

Wallack's Theatre—" As You Like 11."

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Themes Zones

"ALDERNEY BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Indigestion, Dyspersia, nervous prostration, and a forms of general de fley, particularly it resulting from pains many combiants, reheved by taking MESSMAN'S FIFTUNIZED GENEY TONG, the only organization of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. Caswell, Hazand & Co., Proprietors, Fiftu Avenue Hove, Budding, and 6th-ave., corner 19th-st.; also 182 Thances et., Newbort, E. I.

THE BLACK ROBE.

The opening chapter of this new story by Whide Collins in No. 1,007 Frank Leshe's Haustrated Newspaper.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY THISTEN will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. New-York - N., 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first-st.; No, 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave; No, 760 Thirl-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st.; No, 92 East Fourte-enth-st., corner Unious-square; No, 2,386 Fourte-ave, (Harlem.) Wesningron-No, 1,322 Fest. London-No, 26 Bellottlesh, Strand, Pans, No, 9, 90 Section

New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Porte, in a note sent to the Powers gesterday, promues to surrender Duleigno, asks a modification of the Grecian boundary line proposed. "uncommon assiduity." General Grant reminds and demands the abandonment of the naval demonstration, = Mr. Parnell is holding land agitation meetings in Ireland. === General Melikoff basoutlined to the editors of Russian newspapers the plans The Germans of Bohemia sreagitating for a more | Louisiana Waite Leagues in the way General complete union with others of their race in Austria. Grant describes, he received 14412 votes out Elbas Lavcock, an Australian sculler, deteated of 317. In 1872 there was no contest in the Thomas Blackman, of England, in a race over the | Convention. In 1876 he received 77 votes Thames course yesterday. ____ Jacques Offenbach out of 713. In 1880, after sixteen years of died in Paris vesterday.

= Tom Hugues, of England, formally opened the new colony of Rugby, in East Tennessee, yesterday. Senator Baine addressed an im-mense mass meeting in Sandusky, Ono. The Republicans of Jefferson County held a largely attended mass meeting at Elisburg vesterday afternoon. = A fire in Waterbury, Conn., last even-ing destroyed property valued at \$200,000. === A Western newspaper called for a convention for October 14 to discuss traffic interests, == The Arkansas amondment to the Constitution is defeated, according to the latest official returns. = : Charges of repeating are made against the Democrats in the Delaware local elections. - Judge Thaver, of the Mussouri Circuit Court, has decided that the Bell Telephone Company must furnish telephones for the American Union Telegraph Company.

CHY AND SUBURBAN,-Great preparations are making for the parade of the Boys in Blue, The Democratic factions agreed upon dates for several nominating conventions. - The registration yesterday amounted to 72,570. Lieutenant Schwatka related his experience in searching for Sir John Franklin. === The Warren Court of Inquiry continued. === Another death by hydrophobia occurred. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 87.48 cents. Stocks generally duli, but fluctuating, and closing irregular and unsettled.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clearing and clear weather, with slight changes in temperature, and possibly light rain early in the day. Thormometer yesterday: Highest, 630; lowest, 53°; average, 56°.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK From The Staunton Valley Tirginian, July 20, 1880. "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic teket."—| Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

Prom four prominent Democrats of Staunton, who sat on the platform while Hampton space. We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General we, the undersigned, near the special of Garden Wade Hampton, delivered in Stancton, on the 26th of July. We have also read the report thereof published in The Valley Virginian on the 25th of July, and hereby certify that that report was substantially correct.

Ancidental G. Stuart, H. C. Tinsley, A. C. GORDON. HUGH F. LYLE.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK. WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOIE FOR HANCOCK.
HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES, {
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1830. {
DEAR SIE: Your favor was duly received. I
would most cheerfully introduce and urge
the passage of a bill, such as you suggest, but with
the present Democratic House pension
bills do not have much favor. It has become aimost impossible to get consideration of such
a bill at all, and when considered, its chance of
passing the House is very remote, and the Rebel

sion Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks there is confer with your brother. If he thinks there is anything in the matter I will very cordially act in the matter. Very truly,

E. W. Curriden, eq.

The first day's registration was a heavy one. Over 72,000 names were put on the lists, as against 56,000 on the first day in 1876, and 38,000 last year.

This is a lofty distinction, but he earned it them to win in some other Northern States-

at a political witticism.

The new colony of Rugby, in Tennessee. was formally dedicated yesterday, the principal feature of the exercises being a frank and tianly speech by Mr. Thomas Hughes, stating the plans and aims of the colony.

The Arkansas Repudiation amendment is now known to have been defeated. The people of that State owe their escape from this disgrace to the Republican leaders who spotted, on their way across the Ohio, and traced organized and pushed the campaign against the amendment.

Lieutenant Schwatka's interesting talk, reformer narrative. He is firmly of the opinion that the expedition not only learned all that conversational narrative doubly attractive.

The electoral votes of Connecticut are safe for Garfield and Arthur, unless the signs of Monday's election are altogether misleading. Returns have been received from all but five towns, four of which were Republican in 1876. The totals show 89 Republican towns. 56 Democratic, and 15 divided. This is a Republican gain of 20 towns over the election of 1876, and a Democratic loss of 29 towns. Is this the kind of arithmetic by which Mr. Barnam expects to elect General Hancock ?

The letter of a staff correspondent in Cincinnati shows that an ingenious Democratic candidate in that city has tried to alarm the business men with the thought that a heavy Republican majority will be resented by the men of the South, and the trains of the Cineinnati Southern Railroad will no longer be crowded with merchants coming to the city to buy goods. Like most ingenious theories, it is not quite ingenious enough. The business conscience of every merchant tells him that he will buy where he can buy to the best advantage, without regard to the political opinions of the man who makes or sells

conversation which is quoted on another page, that General Hancock "is crazy to be Pres-"ident," he explained in a single sentence all the inconsistencies in the present position of that distinguished soldier. His record as an carnest defender of the Union has been used by his supporters to raise a presumption that he would do nothing to disturb the results with his record during that time. While few could have been deceived into forgetting that the party, and not the candidate, was really on trial, many have wondered at the facility with which General Hancock adapted himself to the opinions of the men whom he was once occupied in substruction, and at his willingness to identify himself with them in all things. They forgot that he, like his predecessor in the D-mocratic nomination, sought the Presidency "with us that General Hancock received one vote in the Democratic Convention of 1864-sixteen years ago. That planted the ambition in his brain. In 1868, after he had conciliated the Downs to, -The Republicans gained twenty towns tion. The Democrats in the Communication of the Democrats in the Communication of the Democrats in the Communication of the Commun eager to place himself in command of the Rebel Democracy.

SHALL THE WINORITY RULE!

Without a stuffed census, the South bas about one-third of the population of this country. Nearly one-half of that third is practically disfranchised. In some places it is coerced by force, in some it is bulldozen, in some mean and cowardly proscription in trade or work has its effect, and in many places the votes cast are not counted. Thus about one-sixth of the population virtually casts the 138 electoral votes of the Solid South. Now the question is whether that one-sixth of the people shall rule this country.

The flery Henry Watterson, "between the 100,000 Kentuckians with arms were ready to inaugurate a President. That was four years ago. Then barbaric force had not given place to semi-civilized fraud, and the South had not learned to count the votes which it could not east. The question now is whether 20,000 unarmed Kentuckians are ready to make a President by fraud. If Kentucky cannot furnish men enough, who have limited scruples and unhmited greed, perhaps Virginia and West Virginia may help. The question is whether 20,000 Democrats from the South can vote in Ohio and Indiana next week. If they can, Barnum is a mule-buyer and the foreign importers have money to spare. If not, we can probably win, though we have hardly a right to expect to carry Indiana, which is naturally

Democratic. It is true that the cry of fraud has been raised so often that the public ear is apt to be indifferent. The men who carried Kansas by a raid of Border Ruffians more than twenty years ago have the same morals and methods now. But, to the shame of Americans it must be said, they have grown less jealous of the purity of the suffrage. Alabama was carried by fraud, and yet three men out of four laugh when Mr. Weaver complains. South Carolina is ruled to-day by the product of tissue-ballots. and the Governor made by fraud naturally goes about trying to defraud those who listen to his professions of Unionism. Most of the Southern States are governed to-day by means less honest than the colonization of voters in States north of the Ohio. Men desperate with greed of power or with vindictiveness have this thing I in hand; men whose wild revolutionary schemes startled the country last year. Shrewd scoundrels have said: "Save your threats and The second step is the aboltion of Federal your bullets; a few ballots in the right States will do the work." The question now is whether the Solid South can cast 20,000 fraud-

ulent votes in Ohio and Indiana. What was the meaning of that prolonged and desperate struggle to get rid of the Federal Election laws? Can anybody doubt now? Take away the Federal officials, and allow Demoeratic local officers, in Democratic counties, backed by Democratic mobs, to accept and count what votes they please, and five-sixtus of the people of this country would be overmastered by one-sixth. Democratic voters in other States might be disgusted and revolt; it would make no difference. If the South could carry Alderman Sauer seems to be the prize Ohio and Indiana in October, the rush and blackguard among the Democratic Aldermen. | momentum of success would probably enable

fix the electoral votes of two States thereafter. The scheme lacks only the desired majorities

in Indiana and Obio. The plot will be defeated, because Republicans have knowledge of it, are on their guard, and have loyal and vigilant Federal officials to protect the purity of the pallot-box. Thousands of "travellers" from the South have been ported elsewhere, details the results which in Indiana. Pickets along the river have given he believes his expedition has achieved, in a warning. Sharp-eved and clear-headed Reclearer and more intelligible fashion than any publicans in every county have been on their guard to give potice of all strangers appearing among them. Not until after the election will tion, but definitely settled its fate. The pluck how much has been needed, to prevent a sucand energy of the explorer show through his cessful invasion of two Northern States by the Northern jails; the hope of all honest men is that ew of them will be permitted to east their fraudulent votes for "the principles for which "Lee and Jackson fought."

In Onio the Republicans feel safe, and in Indiana hopeful, in spite of attempted frauds. But it would be rash to omit any precaution. Every Republican Club ought to be a Vigilance Committee, to give warning of possible invaders, especially in the Democratic counties. If every man who has a right to vote, and realty wants an henest vote and a fair count, will do what le can to prevent fraud, the Republicans will be content to abide by the result. The 138 electoral votes of the South are quite enough for one-sixth of the people to control.

WHY THROW AWAY A CERTAINTY FOR AN UNCERTAINTYT

There are three good reasons why General Hancock's letter about Rebel claims has had

little or no effect : I. A candidate's letter intended to affect votes during a campaign is never accepted by the American people as an absolute guarantee, even if the candidate is known as an experienerd statesman, too wise to be deceived and too resolute to be driven from his purpose. Or, to adept the moral of Mr. Evarts's incompar-

able fish story, " Affidavits are not lobsters." II. But even if General Hancock should be elected and should keep his promise to veto any bill for Rebel claims, there is no guarantee that the same wave that carried him m might not ultimately give a two-thirds majority in either House to override his veto.

III. But if neither of these contingencies should happen, it is still possible that the election of Hancock might merely open the door to of the war, and nothing inconsistent English, and with English as President does anybody doubt what would happen ?

There is still one candidate who does not need to give any pledges on this subject, because (1) the whole country knows from his past life what he would do; (2) because the whole country knows what the party behind him would do; and (3) because the whole duing, in order to save his country from de- country knows what the Vice-President on the same ticket, if he ever came into pover, would

HEC FABULA DOCKT.

question was settled ferever at Appomattox; that no one of all that great host of Southern Democrats who raised the standard of rebellion in its support, or of Northern Democrats who believed in the doctrine and supported the claim, pretends now to assert the right of a State to secode. They formulate their present belief in the sounding phoase "An indissoluble Union of indestructible "States," and they laugh at the idea that seeession will ever again be attempted or dissolution settled that question forever. But they do no admit that, except the question of slavery, i settled any other. And they maintain urgently now as they ever did before the war the doctrine of State Rights, or State Sovereignty, with the single conssion of this logical outcome of it. They call it now Home Rule, Does Home Rule differ in anything from Seces sion, except in so far as that its advocates promise that when their principle of Home Rule is established so fi mly that no power will reside in the Federal Government to "coerce a "sovereign State," or hinder it from seceding, they will stop there and will not secede? What is there after they have established their theory of Home Rule to prevent their carrying it to the logical conclusion of secession upon sherry and the champagne," thought that any convenient pretext? Nothing but their present admission that they have been beaten once upon that issue, and the loose promise of irresponsible leaders that they will not undertake it again. How easy by-and by, when they have bound the Federal Governmentinot to in terfere, to say the promise was made under duress, or that the concession of State Sovereignty so obviously included the right of secession that no party had any right to make it an exception!

What is the logic of this pretty dogma of Home Rule? Let us see. Fortguately we do not have to rest upon conjecture, or resort to mere assumption and unsupported assertion in this important matter. The Democratic supporters of the doctrine have fully enlightened us as to its meaning and their own designs. We need not suspect, for we know. Their interpretation of the doctrine of Home Rule need not be guessed at: it is matter of record. It repeats in 1880 the demand of 1861. It says to the Federal Government now, as then, "Hands off!" The first step toward Home Rule was the withdrawal of troops from the States lately in rebellion. A Republican Administration conceded it in the belief that the people lately in rebellion could be trusted to abide by the results of the war, and that it would be no longer necessary to maintain the rights of citizens by Federal authority. That step cannot be retraced. We know the results of it: the suppression by violence and fraud of hundreds of thousands of votes, the restoration of power to men who had forfeited it, and the rule of a proscriptive and intolerant minority. "No troops at the polls!" is the cry with which they brace up the doctrine of Home Rule at the South. It is simply to perpetuate their power. supervision of elections. This feature of the doctrine is for the benefit of the Democrats in the large cities of the North, where local Democratic majorities may have opportunities to carry elections by fraud, as they did in this city eral Government has no right whatever of interference or of supervision of the ballots, even when a National Executive and National Congress are chosen. The Democratic notion of Home Rule is that a Democratic "Boss" in this City of New-York is so independent of the Federal Government that he may order such a counting of votes in the city as will defeat the will of the people of the whole State, and perpaps Nation, in the choice of a President, and the General Government has no right to be represented at the voting or the counting.

the Election laws, and let Alabama modes of the two is-ues they have raised in support of couning in New-York City and Jersey City their Home Rule dogma. Suppose we concede them; then what I Why simply this: We have conceded the doctrine of State Rights to its fullest extent. They asked no mere than this in 1861. The Democratic party has said to the Federal Government, "Hands oft!" and the Government has abdicated the power it fought four years to maintain. What is there to hinder another secession then? "Oh, but we won't "se ede again," they say. Won't they? They to their stopping-places in the invaded States. had bound themselves by an oath to support Conductors have passed the word, when the Constitution before. All the same they "visitors" from the south have inquired the broke it. Do they give us any stronger guarway to the residences of prominent Democrats | an ee for their good faith now? Suppose Hancock is elected, and thereby the people say the Federal Government has no right to supervise its own elections or maintain peace at the polls, will any one tell us how, if South Carolina or any other State takes a notion to secode upon will ever be known of the Franklin expedivented? There must be no Federal supervision of the ballot; there must be no troops at talk, in spite of his modesty, and make his easy. Democrats of the South. It is probable that a the polls; there must be no invasion of a sovgreat many of the "visitors" will find shelter in ereign State, no interference, no coercion. "Ah, but we won't secede," they say; "that "question was settled by the war." Yes, but settled upon the false assumption that the Goverament could coerce a sovereign State. That being abandoned, the Southern Democrats would be more or less than human not to take the first opportunity to carry out the purpose in which they were once foiled. All they ask us to do is to abandon the doctrine and surrender the power by which we succeeded in defeating them when they rose in rebellion. They smooth our way to it by saying that there is no danger whatever of another rebellion.

The wolves, as Æsop tells us, were ence upon a time forced by a long tamiae and abstinence from mutton, which was caused by the watchfulness of the dogs, to make a treaty of peace with the sheep, the wolves surrendering their cubs and the sheep their dogs, as hostages, and the understanding was that there should be on the part of each thereafter non-interference and home rule. The treaty lasted till the cubs grew up and the dors, having nothing to do, got careless. Then, of a sudden, the dogs disappeared, and the woives for a long time had plenty of mutten. What this fable teaches to a people who are requested by a party lately in rebellion, and notorious for dishonest voting and false counting, to throw away the instruments for suppressing the one and preventing tee other, hardly needs be pointed out.

THE DEMOCRATS AND GENERAL SHIELDS, A Brooklyn reader of THE TRIBUNE Informs us that the Democrats are trying to induce the Irish Republicans of that city to vote for Hancock by charging that Garfield opposed the granting of a peasion to General Shields. He acks if this is true. It is not. But it is true that the Democratic treatment of General Singlis is one of the blackest spots in their black record. As they seem anxious to revive the subect, we will proceed to cite the facts. In a Democratic caucus of members of the

House, held on April 5, 1878, two names were proposed for the office of Doockeeper, General James Shields, a Union soldier, of Missouri, and General Charles W. Field, a Confederate rigadier of Georgia. The vote stood 69 do. What's the use, then, of taking any risk? | for Field and 20 for Shields, On motion | of Speaker Randall the nomination of Field was made meanimous. When the question They tell us secession is dead; that the of election came up in the House, General Builer, who was not then a Democrat, for the purpose of putting the Democrats on the record emarely, introduced a resolution that the House proceed to the election of a Doorkeeper, and that the tried Union, maimed soldier, Brigadier-General James Snields, of Missouri, be chosen to that office." This caused a lively commetion. Congressman Clymer, speaking for the Democratic caucus, proposed as a subcitute a resolution that the "House proceed to | the election of a Doerkeeper," An animated from the Democrats in the Connecticut town elected town elected town elected of the war when General Hanc ck was not of the Union dreamed of. The war, they say, debate followed, in which General Butler took ion to say that the difference between the wo candidates was the "difference between loyalty to the flag of the Government that educated Field and brought him up, and treason to that flag for which he ought to have been hanged. The penalty for his treason was "death, by all law, human and divine, but the clemency of the country relieved him from that penalty." The substitute was adopted by a vote of 123 to 109, all those voting in the affirmative being Democrats, and all those in the negative Republicans. The Confederate brigadier was then elected by the following vote:

(Shields,) Field. 100

In order to counteract the damaging effects of this astounding vote, the Democrats proposed a bill to put General Shields on the retired list of the Army. This passed the House by a nearly unautmous vote, 228 yeas and 6 dolph, White, O'Neil, Jones, Cox, and Acklen. When this bill came up in the Senate on May 21, a motion was made to ad I General Grant's name, retiring him with the rank of General. This was adopted. When the bill, as amended, came up later for final passage, it was lost by a vote of 30 yeas to 34 nays. Only eight Demoerats voted for it, and twenty-four voted

This is the record on General Shields. If the Democrats care to have any other point in their black record exposed, all they have to do is to mention It.

A wenderful story is told in the Democratic

papers. The purport of it is that recently a delegation of "rich men"-every one of them, no doubt, a millionaire or a two-millionaire-waited upon General Hancock, and plumply said: "Look bere, General! Don't you see that you are depending upon the spontaneous enthusiasm of the people for contributions? Your party is hard up. Your Democratic committee has no funds to speak of. Now, if you will just allow us to name your Secretary of the Treasury, should you be elected President, we are ready to raise \$250,000 toward the expenses of the campaign." Then-so runs the tale-he answered and said unto them: "No. I thank you; I must take the office unpledged." The point of this story seems to be in the wretched and disheartening state of mind of these gentlemen at the prospect of being obliged "to depend upon the spontaneous enthusiasm of the people for contributions." If anything could raise our respect for the good judgment of the Hancock men, it would be this disinclination to put their money into this hopeless speculation. What we would particularly like to know is the name of the gentleman who was to be Secretary and State in 1868. The plea is that the Gen- of the Treasury, in case the barrel of money had been raised. Moreover, if, instead of going off into spasms of glorification over the great virtue of the General in declining a proposition which he would have been mad to accept, we wish the Democratic papers would tell us what they think of the Democrats who insuited their candidate by such a proposal. Democrats we suppose they were—Hancock men at any rate. They are for bringing to the present the methods of the last campaign. They have not lost their faith in dollars; but they must be great blunderheads if they suppose that a palpable piece of bribery and corruption, a sale of a seat in the Cabinet, for it amounts to that, could be cratic papers would tell us what they think of the palpable piece of bribery and corruption, a sale of a Lorne was treated to a differen-minute address in

A correspondent of The Louisville Courier-Journal bitterly denounces Northern Republicans, who, while seiling goes to Southern Democrats, have the independence to exercise their own judgment in

matters of politics. He says:

These same Redical hounds send their sleek and cheeky drumners. South to solicit patronage. I would suggest that the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee at Cincinnati appoint a committee of one or two for each ward to ascertain the names of the merchants who are netive supporters of The Commercial and Guzelle, and who are doing business in the South. Then the chairmen of the local committees throughout the South could publish in the local papers the names of the traducers of the South, and, miless I am greatly mistaken in my own proper, he y will cease to contribute to a class of men whe cell them goods to-day and dama them to-morrow. matters of politics. He says:

and damp them to-morrow. What a fine old ante-bellum flavor there is about that. It carries one back to those old days when black lists" of Northern Republicans were circulated through the South, with warnings to Southern Democrats not to trade with them. So they propose to try it again. Well, the merchants who were on the 'black lists" before the war didn't suffer very much from it. Indeed, when the Rebel States passed laws confiscating all debts due Northern citizens, they were quite reconciled to the loss of Southern custem and the absence of Southern names from their

The Richmond Dispatch, commenting on Hancock's rebel claims letter, says: "He is a second Bismarck. This latter statesman is said to have deceived all the diplomatists of Europe by simply telling the truth in his aegotiations," If we rightly understand this parallel somebody is deceived by the Hancock letter. The diplomatists of Europe did not expect their fellow-diplomatist to tell the truth, and they did not believe him when he told it. In that way he deceived them. Are we to understand now that the Democrats of the Souta do not expect their candidate to tell the truth about the rebel claims 7 And that if he has played the Bismarckian game and told the truth he has deceived them ? Do they think he is fooling someoody else, as the diplonatists thought Basmarek was ? That being the case, the ancommon enthusiasm with which his letter is received by Southern Democrats is accounted

Connecticut does not boom for a "change."

General Grant says of Hancock and the South: "He is crazy to be President. He is ambitious, vain and weak. They will easily control hum." Every utterance Hancock has made since his nomi-

Business men agree that the "uncertainty of the entlook" has seriously injured business already. They noticed nothing of this kind till after the glerious result" in Maine. The possibility of the lection of Hancock with an inflation, anti-resumpton, repudiation party behind him is what make the uncertainty. There would be nothing of the kind were Garfield's election assured. His election means the continuation of Secretary Sherman in the Treasury Department, the continuation of sound money views in the Waite House—in short, the continuation of all that has made the present Administration so popular and the country so prosperous. The business men know this perfectly well, and they are not going to vote against their own in-

Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, is credited with the observation that "there is too much Greenbackism about the Maine election for Democrats to crow over." Yet Hancock says it is "glo-rious," and he is as sound a Democrat as Governor Habbard.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the Presidency of the United States cannot be bought like a nule; and yet the Democrats are darly sending out large sums to Indiana to aid Mr. Barnum's *...

Let it be borns in mind that Landers, the Demoeratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, is one of the widdest inflationists this country has ever pro-luced. If he is elected Hancock and his party will buil the result as a "glorious" victory.

Just as soon as a sample Southern utterance by a Solid Southern erater finds its way North, that rator rises up lik Wade Hampton and pronounces a "forgery." This is a great year for "forgeries." The South seems to be full of "obscure newspaper writers ' with fine tropic il vocabular es, who go about putting flery bursts of true Southern rhetoric into the mouths of Southern leaders. So long as those bursts are confined to Southern Democratic newspapers no corrections or contradictions are made, but the minute a "malicious Northern Radical" queer world, out not so sample as it used to be,

No wonder the Democrats don't care to Esten to Relineat. He called their financial policy in 1877 "thind and dishonest frenzy." Now he thanks a change from stability to "blind and dishonest frenzy "would not cause a shock. The great man's mind is muddled, evidently.

Hancock's excuse for surrendering to the Solid South in 1867 was: "I am opposed to nigger dom ination." His excuse for heaping the South solid by ballot-box stuffing in 1880 is: "I am opposed to nigger domination."

The glorious Superb declines to deny that he was villing to run for President on a Greenback ticket with Butler. He thinks of Beltzhoover, and dreads fac-simile, possibly.

The Democrats are just now doing a great deal of claiming. Why don't they claim a club of Andersonville survivors among the supporters of Hancock ?

Not an organ or an orator of the Democracy has dared to deny the fact that that party holds six Republican States in the South by frand and violence ; and that were it not for the most shameless bulldozing and ballot-box stuffing in those States it mays. The mays were cast by Messis. Ran- would have no more prospect of electing the next President than it has of carrying Iowa, And yet, with these facts undenied, they have the unblushing effrontery to appeal to the intelligent North to intrust them with the complete control of the Government. For unparalleled audienty the Democratic party is entitled, not to a single cake, but to a whole oven tail of cakes.

> It is noticeable that no flag which looks like the rebel flag appears in a Republican procession. The Republicans and the Union flag good enough for them without making any improvements in it.

> Hancock and English are both sound on the "nigger." English is on record as firm in the belief that slavery was a divine institution, and that the " nigger" when free is a nuisance which ought not to be tolerated. Hancock is opposed to "nigger dom-ination," and the two, if elected, could be depended apon to let the South have its own sweet will with the freedmen. Fine principles of Lee and Jackson would be reinstated with a shout.

PERSONAL.

Ex-United States Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, is a martyr to theumatism, for which he is now trying the waters of the artesian well of South Puebi The Pope, it is stated, will soon dismiss his

Prince Bismarck has taken upon his heavily burdened shoulders the direction of the Department of Commerce, with the view, it is said, of giving all his energies to the task of befriending the working-

"Swiss Guards." He will still have his "Noble Guard" and the "Palatine Guard of Honor."

Many members of the Pan-Presbyterian Coencil visited Princeton College on Monday, and President McCosh in addressing them resumed his sway over several minds that years ago imbibed philosophy under his direction in Scotland.

Ex-Governor Jewell was one of the early voters

banquet, to which all the prominent mon of New-

yesterday by his indecently vulgar attempt enough to elect a President. Then away with These are the two points they have made, limited knowledge of politics know better than to address in which he related this is adopted to a political with the settlement. to praise himself, his wife and me, by making the following speech: 'I am glad to see you here as Governor-General. I always find that the Cambells in this country manage to get most excellent places.' He then pointed to his wife and proved his argument by adding, 'My wife there is a Campbell.'" else in this country. Lately a gentleman managed

Mr. John A. Sleicher, for four years past agent of the New-York State Associated Press. has resigned to accept a position on The Deaver (Col.) Tribuse.

Pages, Oct. 5 .- Licatements Rogers Birnie, jr., and William H. Bixby, of the United States Army, were received to-day by President Grevy's aide-de-camp at the Elysee, where they went to thank the Presiden; for the decoration of the Legion of Honor con-ferred on them after assisting at the recent military manceuvres.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Roman villa has been discovered near Brading, in the Isle of Wight. The external walls, as present cleared, measure about 52 feet by 37 feet, and nclose about six or seven chambers, with passages, etc., connected, there is reason to bedieve, with many others. In addition to tessellated floors, remains of hypocausis, flues, fresco paintings, roofing fries, coms, pottery and other interesting relies, there are the rename of a mosaic pavement, with a design upon it of unusual character, and one which is worthy of careful study and attention. The design, though grotesque, is doubtless symbolical, and may be connected either with the mythology of the ancients or the early introduction of Christianity. Moreover, a new chamber has been of Christianity. Moreover, a new chamber has been opened up inclosing an interesting mosaic, the central design of which is a representation of Orpheus, playing on the tyre, and surrounded by animals, as usual. The border is an unusually good example of what is known as the guildone pattern. Pottery, glass and coins lave been also found; among the latter several brass coins of the reign of Victorinus, A. D. 268.

The eloquent Broad Church preacher, the Rev. Stoptord Brooke, who has recently second from the English Church, contradicts the report that he has joined the Unitarians. In his closing address to his corgregation he represents his separation from the Church of England as turning on the question of miracles, his opinions with regard to which have been expressed in recent sermons. He still retains however, all the great spiritual truths with which the bettef in m racies has been associated. He does not leave the Church to become a mere Theist, and will still continue to read the Causch of England service, with some variations, including the creeds, in the Bedford Chapel. Though regretting parting company with the communion with which he has seen so long associated, Mr. Brooke is glad to be freed from the stifling atmosphere of compromise. Commentour upon Mr. Brocke's qualified deutial, a Unitarian totatical says: "Whether he cans himself a Unitarian or not be a matter of the smallest importance, dispresenting for years past has been substantially in accordance with the first traditions and essential spirit of our own roungumon."

What can be said of the lack of physical exercise in the daily life of American women, when a London journal sees symptoms of chronic invalidism among English ladles of the upper classes ! "It is a lownright misfortune," it says, "to a large number of adies to be rich and to have carriages always at their order, and so by degrees to loss, or never to acquire, the habit of taking good walks. They wear dresses and foot-gear of a sort which renders a cross-country walk absolutely impossible. Not even a mad's strength would suffice to overcome such impediments as those where with they yours are y encumber themselves. The result is that very soon every hing like real exercise is given up, and a drive in a carriage is the utmost extent of heir activity. Then follow, of course, panid skins, xcessive farness or thinness, labored breath, depressed pirms, variable temper, and all the other tills witch make life burdensome to themselves and their unforta nate hashoods." Unfortunately it is true that English as one a walk and ride, swha and play have seen as seen any five and principal seen times as often as American venen, and carry in consequence their vigor and read tasks much further into middle die. Hew many young addes of the upper classes in New York can have a top one walk? England sends a great many fool-travellen

to the United States, but only one who can write after this fusion in *The Pull Mult Gazette*; "Here is an exraordinary point in the present condition of this coun try. America is, as all would agree, an industrial coun-try, and yet I do verily believe tast not even in German) is so much drilling, so much individual preparation made to fight in mass, and so much organization of the masses so drilled, as in America to-day. The Freezia sons, a most important body here, are always on the drill; then there is the militia-quite a separate organi tation, of course-the Army of the great Repulsie (s epublican organization), of which Grant is the head mich has its customs and meeting places, and other or gan zations of various kinds. In addition to these there are the working class unions and socialist bodies, most powerful in Chicago, and they drill, too. It has come upon one as a sort of revelation. What are they all after ! Ask them and they cannot tell you, except par hars the socialists, and they are hozy enough as to what they want. Most of those whem I have inquired of as to this acress of in hardy report many and then they add that it is so and that it is very odd." Any travelist could remain in the United States month after b, and then declare that " not even in Germany is not drining," cuchi to stay at home for the rest of the declare that " not even in Germany is not drining," cuchi to stay at home for the rest of

PUBLIC OPINION.

The issue is between prosperity and Garnty.-[Atbany Evening Journal (Rep.)

There are more than 500,000 ex-rebel sol-ers yet living, and an equal number of Copportheads, ney are, abuses to a tima, "declaring for Hamock diy."-{One State Journal (Rep.)

A QUEUE KIND OF DEFENCE.
From The Memphis Avalanche (Dem.)
A good deal of very line Republican declamation could have been avoided, and Hancock's letter could have been amitted altoxether, if the Republican organs and reflected that a large number of the Demo-erats are not over zenious in paying their honest public debts, and consequently that "rebel claims" would be likely to receive little consideration under a Democratic

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SOLID FOR GARFIELD.
From The Concord Monator (Rep.)
The political signation in this State is full The political Signation in this State is full of primise to the atends of good government. Our advices from all parts of the State are hopeful. There are no defections. On the contrary, we hear of many chinages to our side, whilst many who have been indifferent heretofore have buckled on their armor and are doing spin-nid service. There is perfect harmony. All minor questions are subordinated to the determination to carry the State by a handsome majority for Garneld and Arthur and Charles II. Bell. Let the good work continue, and a successful issue is assured.

A MEDITATION ON MULES.

From The Oscionati Commercial (Eq.)

The Democracy were in force about the Grand Hotel yesterday. Mr. W. H. Banum, who is in charge of 'the bar',' was there, not registered, but accessible to the initiated. Senator Thuronan was there, and did not spend all his time in exchanging humorous observations with his social friend, Senator Conkling. Senator Pendictor and Messes, Hant and Banung were enabled to consult with the beaver of the bar'l. John G. Thompson, Frank McKinney, Durbin Wird and John A. McMahon were also enabled to particke in the constitution of the occasion. It is probable that the distinguished representatives of toe Democracy did not meet by accident, or devote themselves chiefly to religious meditation.

SECTIONALISM A PATRIOTIC DUTY.

From Harper's Weekly (Exp.)

If "the South," by which is meant the Dem-If "the South," by which is meant the Democratic party of the Southern States, has no purpose, why does it violently suppress the R-publican vote in order to make their such," and give 138 electoral votes to the Democratic can delate! It has a turpose. It is not the restoration of slate y nor payment of the restol debt, but it is its old purpose of control of the Government for the benefit of Southern inscress; and should it obtain emplete control both of the executive and legislative departments, it will do whatever is necessary to source the continuance of that control. Now the objection is not that it seeks this mastery, although its success would be a great disaster, but that it seeks it by fraud and violence; and not only is it not offensively sectional or broadyminded to say so fail to retreate the train, but it is a primary patrione duty, as it was to expose the Galestine violance.

THE QUESTION OF PARTY FITNESS.

From the Speech of homas M. Aimoi before its National Republican Club Convention at Indianapolis.

I have been in the habit of saying that the record and principles of a party constitute the real fest of its fitness and canacity for good government, and its only title to trust and confidence. We have three parties—the Lepublican, Groenback, and D-mocratic. Applying this test to such of them, I find that the Republican party has both a record and principles, and that Ex-Governor Jewell was one of the early voters at Hartford on Mon w, for by 6:24 z. m. he had contributed his vote to the victory and was on his way to New-York to resume the helm at the Republican National Headquarters.

General Grant will be met in New-York on Monday by a committee of the Boston Middlesex Club. They will arrive to the "Hub" on Treaday, and the banquet, to which add the prominent mon of New-